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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE CIRCUS.

GREAT UPROAR AT YESTERDAY'S PERFORMANCE.

Motion Requesting Miners to Quit Militia Precipitated It—Motion Laid on Table, While a Militiaman, Who Is a Delegate to the Circus, Defends the Murderous Organization.

The Central Fakir Union circus gave a great performance yesterday, and at one time the uproar was terrific. It all came about when Delegate Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers stepped into the ring and said that two years ago a circular was received from Gompers ordering union men not to join the militia. He claimed to have read of a company of "union" miners being called out in the present strike. He requested that Mitchell be notified to order his members in the United Mine Workers to refrain from joining the militia. (Voices all over the room)—Move it be laid on the table.

(Other voices)—Seconded.

The motion was voted down.

"I'm satisfied the miners will not join the militia after this strike," volunteered Walf, a Kangaroo Social Democrat and delegate of the Cigarmakers; "I think it should be laid off till the strike is settled."

"It would look like antagonizing labor to take action," chimed in Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of L., and financial secretary of the fakirism.

Kelly, of the Stage Employees, declared that if the union militia men were ordered out to do strike duty it would be better than being shot by regulars. Jeers and applause greeted the next performer. He was Holland, of the Eccentrics Firemen. "It organized labor controlled the militia by joining them," clapped this "ineptus habe" when they were ordered out on strike duty they would shoot the strikers. "I am a militiaman," boasted he, proudly, "and will remain one!"

The miners laid over until the miners' strike is settled.

Some of the delegates were heard to grumble that the performance was deteriorating. The cause of the grumbling was that the old gavel which was a busker's stool, and suggested the foaming brew, was replaced by a potato masher.

This they moaned was the work of some vegetarian or temperance freak; but they buried their grief after the show by indulging in the old stuff just the same.

Announcer Boehm commenced the proceedings by reading a letter from Mayor Low, telling them he had referred their letter complaining of violations of the labor laws by the Borough Construction Co., of Brooklyn, to the president of that borough as it was under his jurisdiction.

Another letter from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn on the same subject was then read. He wrote that he would look into the matter. Both letters were referred to the Blue Stone Cutters' Union, which made the charges.

Great attention and absolute quiet prevailed when Boehm announced that he had a note from Sammy Gompers of the A. F. of L. Sammy wrote that the Milwaukee Trades Council had sent out a circular, asking the central bodies in the country, connected with the A. F. of L., to send delegates to a conference to organize a political party. This was done, Sammy declared, without the approval of the officers of the A. F. of L. If the plan was carried out, he wrote, it would disrupt the organization, and confusion would result. The letter concluded: "If the policy of the A. F. of L. is used, why is politics needed?"

The committee which was elected some weeks ago by the C. F. U. to confer with the Milwaukee Trades Council, made no report on the matter, so the letter was ordered filed, while the politicians of the circus exchanged the knowing wink.

Then came the feats of the committee.

For the Miners' Defence Committee, Jacobs, of the Cigarmakers, said that if the unions didn't send their money for the miners through his committee, they (the unions) wouldn't have their names inscribed on the roll of honor.

The ringmaster had some trouble in keeping his performers in order at this point, for each delegate wanted to tell how much they had donated to the miners; but the potato masher came down with a thud, and these delegates had to wait till their names were reached on the programme.

Now came the opportunity of the deleges to show their new tricks.

In a bass voice Delegate Meisel, of the Bartenders' Union, got up and wept about some of the liquor dealers who were trying to form a bartenders' union as a rival to this. No one seemed to know how to stop them, so no action was taken.

The delegates who were anxious to spoil the circus's programme by performing out of their turn were then allowed in the ring. They all told the amounts of their donations to the miners. Jacobs said that \$1,000 had been sent and Hoffman said \$2,000 more would be sent this week. A strike ovation was the result. This was delivered by the

blacksmiths' delegate. He claimed his organization had made demands for \$3.50 a day in conjunction with the Blacksmiths' Helpers, who asked a ten per cent. increase. If the demands are not granted this morning a strike would be called.

The members of the building trades section of the fakirism seem to be patronizing any kind of goods when they go to Coney Island or other resorts. At least that is the inference from Buerro's, of the Cigarmakers, resolution, which requested members of that section to buy only "union made" goods at these places. The resolution was endorsed, but no detectives hired to see what goods were bought.

Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, then gave for the last time, at least he said so, his popular song on Cornwall. He asserted that the commissioner of water supply had denied getting the letter of the C. F. U., and refused to listen to him (Quinlan's) complaint against Cornwall. He has come to the conclusion that the reformers are jollying him. This, he declared, showed what was to be expected from reformers. He laid Cornwall to rest by saying he had got all the reform he wanted.

It was at this juncture that Quinlan started the uproar over the militia.

The delegate of the Pie Bakers then jumped in to do his act. The N. Y. Pie Bakery, after locking out his men and taking them back again, was discharging those who belonged to unions. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee.

Then came a complaint against Big 6 by McMahon, of the Eccentrics and Standard Engineers for not assisting them to "unite" the New York Press and Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. buildings. A letter was ordered sent to Big 6.

The committee appointed to bring about peace between the Amalgamated Painters and the Brotherhood Painters, then reported. As stated that the Amalgamated declined to arbitrate and the brotherhood said they had "nothing to arbitrate," and there seemed friction in both unions. So the efforts of the committee was wasted.

With his 300 pounds of avoidups, Archibald, of the Brotherhood Painters, rose to object to that part of the report stating there was friction in his union. "There was not a scintilla of excitement," he declared; but he had said that if the Building Trades would keep their hands off the painters for sixty days his organization would "lick" the Amalgamated or join them. The report was referred to his "union."

A letter was then read from the National Federation for Majority Rule, asking the C. F. U. if the "Better Times" agitation Committee, of which Edward Thimme, Samuel Solomon and Paul Thielke were the officers, represented organized labor. The communication stated that the "Better Times," etc., were getting the endorsements by organizations of candidates for office pledged for "labor" legislation. A letter will be sent stating the men mentioned have no standing.

A letter, appealing for funds, was received from the Pittston (Pa.) Trade Council. They stated that in November, 1901, they started a paper called the "Industrial Advocate." The organization was now bankrupt, keeping up the paper so as to ask for donations. It was referred to a committee and the delegates walked out.

PENN. S. E. C.

Pennsylvania State Committee called to order by Secretary Remmel to the chair.

Roll call: Remmel, Goff, Sr., McConnell, Cowen, Illingsworth and Gilchrist, present. Messer absent and excused.

Correspondence from Erie, Reading, Latrobe, Suterville, Belle Vernon, Allegheny, Youngstown, Scranton, Harrisburg, Oak Ridge, and Julian Pierce. Motion to receive, act upon and file.

It was decided to send Comrade Wm. J. Adams to Oak Ridge on Aug. 20-22 to address the Harvest Home picnic at that place.

Motion that the Secretary be instructed to notify Section Philadelphia that the State Committee rules that the former Julian Pierce was a member of Section Philadelphia from the moment he deposited his card (showing he was in good standing) with the organizer, and is now a member, and that the act of Philadelphia in rescinding its former action, in regard to the acceptance of Pierce's card, was unconstitutional.

Vote by roll call: Remmel, Yes; Goff, Sr. Yes; McConnell, Yes; Cowen, Yes; Illingsworth, Yes; Gilchrist, Yes; Messer absent.

Motion that the minutes be published in full in the Party organs, carried.

Motion that the Secretary arrange an itinerary with Comrade W. J. Adams through the State, carried.

Illingsworth reported that Section Allegheny Co. withdrew from the permanent man agreement and refused to accept the resignation of Comrade Eberle as State Secretary.

Motion that we withdraw from the permanent man agreement, carried. Motion that the Secretary's salary be \$100 per annum, payable quarterly.

Motion that we request D. A. 15 to change their date of meeting to the 3d Sunday of the month and that the State Committee meet at 10 o'clock a.m. instead of 2 o'clock p.m., carried.

Motion that financial report be deferred until the next meeting, carried.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

D. E. Gilchrist,
Recording Secretary.

BORING FROM WITHIN.

KANGAROOS UNABLE TO ROPE IN MINERS.

Labor Fakirs to Exploit Coal Strike by Setting up Ticket of Their Own—Armory Builders Have Spent Much Money to Corral Miners.

(Special to the Daily People).

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 13.—Ever since the coal miners went out on strike this region has been afflicted by the presence of the Kangaroos, Social Democratic, Democratic Social Nomination Paper Party, Multi-Coca, Public Ownership, Ownership Public, "Socialist" Party, "Armory" Sanitation, a la Carey Party, etc., etc., etc.

The so-called National Executive Committee, which is at the present writing supposed to be located somewhere in St. Louis, whose business is carried on by the local quorum, whatever that may mean, have attempted to rope the miners into their parties by issuing "Socialist Strike Bulletins," and by sending their hangers-throughout the region, have sought to gain the support of the miners to their "standard."

The members of this very-much-named party have been fondly nursing the delusion that they were certain of capturing the miners, and visions of riding into political office over the prostrate forms of these workers caused many "Armoryites" to dream pleasant dreams instead of the nightmare they have for so long been troubled with.

But they have been rudely awakened, for the labor fakirs realizing that these is something to be made out of this affair, propose to exploit the miners' strike for their own benefit, and have notified the political bigamist party that they must clear out of the way, as they intend to go into politics on their own hook.

Matters came to a head last night when an effort was made by the Armoryites to have the "Workingmen's Alliance" endorse the "Socialist" ticket, who in turn, to be consistent with their glorious past, would endorse the candidates of the capitalist parties, and thereby lead the mine workers back to the shambles of capital.

The labor fakirs of this region turned out in force last night and succeeded in defeating the plans of the "Socialists" and have decided to run a "labor ticket" of their own.

Instead of the "Socialists" being able to say that the miners "are coming our way," they themselves were forced to take to the woods and for all we know they may be "nobly waging the class struggle" all by their lonesome.

ST. LOUIS KEEPING IT UP.

Holds Successful Meeting.—The "Dead" S. L. P. and The Kangs.

(Special to the Daily People)

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Section St. Louis S. L. P. is keeping up the good work.

Those workingmen, about 200 in number, who were lucky enough to be present at the S. L. P. agitation meeting, held at Solace Market this city last Tuesday night were well paid for their trouble, and went home feeling satisfied that they had spent their time to good advantage.

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The occasion was speech from comrade Vail of Section Collingsville, Ill. The subject was "The Miners' Strike, as viewed from a class-conscious standpoint."

Comrade Vail did full justice to the subject and also to the fakirs of United Mine Workers' Union. He is a ready and effective speaker, and several times his remarks created quite a sensation, as when he spoke of the lady fakirs of the U. M. W.: and how one "Mother Jones" goes through the mining camps calling the children of the miners her babies, and the miners her boys. "What do you think of the 'mother,'" he asked the audience, "who shook hands with the judge who had sent five of her boys to jail for terms ranging from three to twelve months for simply trying to get a little more of the wealth which they themselves create? O, of all fakirs, save us from the lady fakir!"

The address was listened to throughout with rapt attention and never did the fakirs get a worse flogging than they got on this occasion, and that too to the extreme delight of the vast crowd of workingmen and women which composed the audience, some of whom had come long distances to hear the speaker.

Comrade Cox also spoke on the class struggle, and got in some hard licks on the political fakir. He also showed how necessary it was in our fight against capitalism to batter down the props on which capitalism stands, also showing the necessity for a working class movement to be revolutionary if success is ever to be attained.

The meeting was a great success from every point of view. We sold 10 copies of "What Means This Strike," besides other literature, and getting some subscriptions for our English and German organs.

The S. L. P. have often asserted that the S. L. P. is dead, yet none of them have the courage to come out and bury us. We are not dead nor even sleeping, and from now on the Kangs will find that we are too much alive and too much on the firing line for their interest.

THE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG EXCURSION.

A Great Success—Some Observations by a Participant.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung Excursion last Sunday was a great success. It was eleven o'clock before the steamer Laura M. Starin and the barge John Nelson passed under the new and old East River bridges on their way to Raritan Beach. Both vessels were comfortably crowded with as jolly and well-behaved a crowd of excursionists as ever sailed down the harbor.

The inevitable young man and his best girl (or perhaps some other fellow's best girl) were there in the usual large numbers. They enjoyed the day flirting and dancing, while at night they sang lustily and sought the privacy of some retired nook to tell once more the old, old story. But these precious couples by no means had the steamer and barges to themselves—"there were others," whole families of them, from the aged father and mother and grown-up brother and sister, down to the latest arrival of a couple of weeks ago. They grouped themselves in convenient places, discussed family affairs, or played tag and attacked the lunch baskets with great frequency and considerable zest. A few of the male members went off and engaged in a quiet game of pinochle or discussed party affairs, while the women folks kept the children in line and compared notes about men and their queer peculiarities.

The ride across New York Bay was delightful, showing that magnificent harbor in all its beauty. The Kill von Kull and the Raritan River were industrial revelations. Their waters were touched at places by huge oil refineries, electric power houses, ship-building plants, fertilizing and chemical works, the latter of which emitted pungent odors and fumes. At other places large sweeps of marsh meadows were seen filled with ashes, covered with a network of railroad tracks, or surrounded by trestles and bridges, with iron furnaces and other large mills dotting them. Huge works in which cast iron piping and terra cotta are made were frequently seen embedded in some pastoral view, and vomiting, as did all the mills, factories and plants described, volumes of black and sooty smoke, from towering iron funnels and brick chimneys. On both sides of the Kill von Kull and the Raritan River are many industrial towns of considerable size.

The scenery of Staten Island and New Jersey, as seen from the decks of the steamer and the barge, was beautiful and surprising. Imagine a clear, cool day, with a bright blue sky and white clouds. In the distance is at times a flat, at other times steep and rolling country, that narrows the waterway and seems close to you. Imagine again sweeping and extensive marsh meadows of yellow, backed by big undulating hills of blue wrapped in parts in mists of gray, and you will get a faint idea of the scenery en route.

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FACTS FOR WORKERS, No. 2.

The Share of Labor in Its Own Product
Necessary Rectification of a Misleading Statement in the Census of 1900 Concerning the "Net Product" of the Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Our first article under the head, "Facts for Workers," appeared in THE PEOPLE of Sunday, July 20. A part of it related to the "share of labor in its product," which we then said was, according to the figures of "Net Product" given by the census, less than one-fifth of the value of the said "Net Product," computed at the prices paid on the retail market.

Owing, however, to the special and actually inappropriate meaning given by the census office to the expression, "Net Product," we then made a certain error of statement which must be corrected, as it might lead to dispute and confusion. While this error does not in the least affect the stated result of our calculations (as will be seen hereafter), it is important that no opportunity be afforded to capitalist organs for contesting either the accuracy of our figures or the soundness of our conclusions.

The statement of the census is that the "Gross Product" of the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1900 was \$13,040,013,638; but that the "Net Product" (value at the works), after deducting all duplications consequence upon the use of materials purchased in a partially manufactured form, was \$8,388,468,053, the total value of such partly manufactured materials being \$4,641,717,228.

Taking for granted that the expression "Net Product" meant here—as it usually means—the value "added" by the manufacturing and mechanical industries to the materials supplied by other industries (such as raw products of the farm, of the forest, of the waters, of the mines, etc.), we also used it incorrectly. True, the census agent further on observes: "It is impossible to make a similar comparison with previous censuses, for this is the first time that the census office has attempted to differentiate materials consumed in manufacture between the absolute raw materials and the materials purchased in a partly manufactured form. But, leaving this matter for further consideration, we hastily inferred from these additional remarks of the census agent that he had applied a new method, more accurate than in the previous censuses, of finding the "Net Product" in the generally accepted sense of the term, and that he had found it to be \$8,388 millions of dollars (value at the works).

As soon as we could look into this more closely, we found, however, that we had been mistaken in our understanding of the census statement. The sum of \$388 million dollars, which the census office uses the "Net Product" of manufacturing and mechanical industries, is not merely the value added by the labor employed in those industries to the raw materials produced by other labor; it includes also the value of those materials. In other words, it does not represent the "Net Product"; it represents the actual "Gross Product," free from those arithmetical (or bookkeeping) duplications which are caused by the sale and transfer of already more or less worked up materials from one establishment to another in the divided process of manufacture.

Again, while the discrimination between raw and partly manufactured materials is unquestionably very useful for certain purposes, it does not afford a new and improved basis for the calculation of the "Net Product" and of the "share of labor" therein. For this particular object the census of 1900 is neither better nor worse than its predecessors and we must exactly follow the same method as we did in the "Socialist Almanac," when we analyzed the census of 1890 and found that at that time the share of labor in its product was apparently 47 per cent. (including clerical labor). If the value of the product was computed at factory prices, but was only 24 1/2 per cent., if the computation was made at the retail prices. This was, in fact, what we did (regardless of our error in hastily accepting the census terminology), and we thus arrived at the conclusion which we gave to our readers, without, however, presenting the arithmetical details of our operation for fear of driving away those among them—too numerous perhaps—who have a holy horror of figures. Now, however, if seems necessary, and at any rate it may be well, to give as briefly as possible such of those details as are indispensable for a clear understanding of the matter under consideration.

1. The "Gross Product" in 1900, including the duplications above referred to, was \$13,040 million dollars.

2. The value of all "materials," including exactly the same duplications, was 7,300 million dollars, or about 55 per cent. of the total "Gross Product."

3. By deducting the value of all "materials" from the "Gross Product," the duplications are evidently eliminated, and we have a "Net Product"—that is, a value actually created by the labor employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries—amounting to 5,680 million dollars, or about 45 per cent. of the total "Gross Product."

4. The "total wages" paid to that labor having been 2,380 millions, and its actual "Net Product" 5,680 millions, its share therein was apparently 41 per cent. In other words, for every \$100 of value (factory price) added by the average worker to \$125 worth of materials (raw or already worked up), he received \$41 in money.

5. Having seen the worker as a producer, we may now view him as a consumer.

In the first place, let us observe that it is not with \$41, but with only \$37, that he appears on the retail markets as a purchaser of values created by labor. Of the 20 per cent. of his earnings which—according to the lowest average found by the statisticians of most repute—must first go to the landlord, one-half (or \$4) to the actual consumption of the labor-produced "means of shelter" at a price which includes, besides the wear and tear

of the tenement that he occupies, the "profit" of the capital engaged in the construction of that tenement; the other half (or \$4) being levied upon him by the said landlord, as owner of the soil, which is not produced by labor.

6. Now, then, comes the worker on the retail market with \$37 and there finds that the \$225 value (factory price), to which he has contributed \$100 by his labor upon materials worth \$125, has apparently increased on an average 50 per cent., and even more—that is, has become \$337.50—in passing from the shop or the factory to the market place or retail store. How did this occur? To be sure some additional labor has been spent in transporting and distributing the product; but to those who will take the trouble of reading page 179 of the "Socialist Almanac," it will be quite plain that the amount added by such useful necessary labor to the factory price, or apparent value at the works, is actually insignificant; it does not amount to 2 per cent. of the total value of the product on the retail market.

7. Are we, then, to conclude that the retail price, which represents the final, and consequently the real, value of the product, depends upon the will of the retailers, who, in this case, should indeed be thanked for their considerate treatment of the consumers in not increasing the price more than 50 per cent.? Or are we to understand that it depends on the so-called "law of supply and demand," which, in this case, operates so strangely as to make two prices, namely, a "factory price" of \$225, and a "retail price" of \$337.50? Either of these two conclusions would obviously be absurd. The simple fact is that the retail price of \$337.50 is the real price and represents the real value, because, on an average, there is as much labor embodied in the manufactured product selling on an average at that price, as is required for the production of gold to the amount of \$337.50.

8. But our problem is not yet sound. The question now assumes this new form: How did it occur that a real value represented by a price of \$337.50, could be obtained at the factory for \$225, seeing that an insignificant part of the difference (say \$7), is made up of transporting and distributing labor? Again, this question is answered in the "Socialist Almanac" (page 177). We quote: "The fact is that not until the last market is reached—the market in which consumers must buy—does the capitalistic process of dividing and sub-dividing among capitalists the surplus value produced by the workers come to an end. The difference between the factory price and the retail price is made up in small part of the cost of the labor employed in transporting and distributing the product, but in much greater part represents that portion of surplus value which the direct employers of labor must abandon to the capitalists engaged in trade. They 'must' abandon that portion simply because the capital of the traders, used in carrying stocks of merchandise, is a factor in the capitalistic process of production, and as such, is entitled to a share in the benefits of that process." In other words, the surplus value created by the workers should be shared by the capitalist engaged in trade. They "must" abandon that portion simply because the capital of the traders, used in carrying stocks of merchandise, is a factor in the capitalistic process of production, and as such, is entitled to a share in the benefits of that process.

9. We may now sum up and conclude: Our worker appears on the retail market with \$37, which constitutes his net earnings for a product worth \$337.50 on that market, but in which figure \$125 of materials produced by other workers, and about \$7 of transporting and distributing labor; so that his net product is \$205.50. His share (\$37) is, therefore, 18 per cent. of his net product.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION ROANOKE

At the regular meeting of Section Roanoke (Va.), S. L. P., held on August 2, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There has come to the notice of our section a certain statement and propositions purporting to reflect the sentiments of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, as expressed by their delegates to a convention held on April 27, 1902;

Whereas, Said statement and propositions are based almost exclusively upon certain puerile assertions made by Julian Pierce, in his lampoon published May 28, or one month later than the date of said convention, showing that said statement and propositions could not be a refutation of the sentiments of said convention, if so, then the party in Rhode Island stands self-condemned of conspiracy and treason to the S. L. P. of the United States; and

Whereas, The similarity of the two documents, the Pierce lampoon and the statement and propositions show clearly that they were conceived by the same scheming brains, and for the express purpose of settling our party prem, as proven in their acts in sending those lampoons to the advertising patrons of our PEO- PLE, and also to our friends outside the ranks of the S. L. P.; therefore be it

Resolved, that Section Roanoke condemns those lampoons as being absurd, unconstitutional, and an infamous insult to the intelligence of the rank and file of the party in the United States, and, in fact, to all intelligent Socialists everywhere.

A copy of these resolutions to be sent to Thomas Curran, R. I., and a copy to the N. E. C. for publication in the party press.

H. D. M'TIER,
B. D. DOWNEY,
Committee on Resolutions.

French Socialist Books.

We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, Lafargue, and others are among the authors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2 New Roads St., New York, N. Y.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Francais," Secretary of the Federation of Seine-et-Oise, Adherent to the Socialist Party of France (Revolutionary Socialist Unity.)

[Continued from last week.]

RESULTS.

At the present writing the exact totals of votes polled by the Revolutionary Socialist Unity is not known to us; the minister of the interior holds the secret. As yet we are unacquainted with the results posted in the city halls in districts where we have no sections, and the bourgeois press is as still as a mouse on the subject. The results will be published in full by the National Council of the P. O. F. But according to what is already known, the Revolutionary Socialist Unity polled 380,000. A review just out gives the "French Socialist Party" 376,130 votes, and the candidates who repudiated ministerialism it attributed 487,021 votes. The elected candidates of the "French Socialist Party" are 28 in number, representing 166,000 voters, the elected candidates of Revolutionary Socialist Unity are 14 in number, representing 122,854 voters. The names of our 14 elected candidates are, Allard, Denecoz, Bouvere, Chauviere, Constant, Coulaut, Dejeante, Delory, Dufour, Selle, Sembat, Thurier, Vaillant, Walter. The number of our representatives has not diminished, and we would have cause for nothing but rejoicing it were not for the fact that Groussier and Zeraves (formerly deputies) were defeated. Comrade Groussier was defeated by a nationalist, and comrade Zeraves, by the architect of the "Grande Chartreuse". Groussier's defeat is due to accidental causes, it is one of the last effects of the craze fomented in Paris by the ministerialists and the nationalists. There are still hundreds of the little storekeepers simple enough to imagine that the political shade of their deputy influences their receipts. The cure is at work. The defeat of Zeraves is due to coalition of all the bourgeois forces. The P. O. F. stand on the class struggle and clearly the necessities of government and the exigencies of power that little by little his attitude, at first ardent and imperious, submitted to, and was finally dominated by the doctrines, the methods and even the politics of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In speaking of these things I in no way intend to blame the Minister of Commerce, quite the contrary, this evolution is all in his favor. I only mention them, to explain how by dissipating our suspicions this evolution made it possible for certain Republicans, among whom was myself, to rally to the support of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his task of Republican defense and Republican action.

I could cite, were it necessary to do so, decisive proofs upon decisive proofs, gathered day by day during the course of events. I shall only mention a few.

"It means something when M. Millerand, on three separate occasions, votes to maintain the Vatican embassy when he votes the religious budget, the appropriation of the secret fund, and rejects the gradual income tax. But still more fraught with significance is the fact that he participated, involving to the full extent, his ministerial responsibility and solidarity, in the attitude, so courageous, so proud, so patriotic, adopted by the Chief of the Ministry, upon the question of the extension to all the missionaries of the indemnity advanced upon the promises of China, to the victims of the Boxers. I imagine that M. Leyraud rejoiced when a few days later his collectivist colleague adhered to the same. The defeat of Zeraves is due to coalition of all the bourgeois forces. The P. O. F. stand on the class struggle could not but group against it all the "law and order" forces. But, if we experience only defeats such as the one that overthrew Zeraves it will argue well for the proximity of the Social Revolution; in 1898, at the first ballot, Zeraves obtained 7,108 votes and was elected on the second by 9,000 votes; at the recent elections he obtained 8,808 votes on the first ballot, and went down to defeat with 10,034 on the second ballot.

There is another defeat over which the bourgeois should shout itself hoarse with joy: the defeat of Guesde. The following figures tell the story and vindicate the scope of the bourgeois victory. Guesde was elected in 1893 by 6,887 votes, defeated in 1898 with 7,908 votes and again defeated this year with 8,728 votes.

It would be appreciating results in a very superficial manner were we to attribute the defeat of some of our comrades and the momentary slow increase of the number of revolutionary socialists to the kind of campaign that was conducted against us. The principal reasons for the actual conditions are more general and are to be sought for elsewhere. They are essentially economical in their nature.

In the first place they hold to the rapidly increasing difficulties that weigh so heavily on the little bourgeoisie and the small peasants: the little business man, the little shop owner, the small farmer feels himself doomed, but the causes of this remain a mystery. Socialism, every day presented to them as something awful, is still looked upon as an enemy—but as a distant enemy, a future enemy. On the contrary, the direct enemy, the one that is visible ant that can be attacked as the sum total of our political institutions and those who direct them; as a consequence they are predisposed towards non-socialist political oppositions. But at the same time in a dim, confused way they perceive that the international market where prices are made is the irremediable cause of their misery; as a consequence they are at the mercy of the nationalist journalists, who denounce the Jews and the foreigners as the responsible cause of all woe and misfortune. This is sufficient to occasion a strong retrograde and nationalist current of ideas, without any depth, certainly, but all the more violent as it is the result of unthinking exasperation. On the other hand, the wage workers form the immense majority of the nation; quite a large proportion are piece workers or are employed in small shops, where the ever-increasing shortage of work transforms these workers into dependents upon the small store keepers, who alone give credit. The class-instinct, the solidarity in demands resulting from solidarity in exploitation, does not exist for them, except as a lightning flash when brutal economic crises throw them in masses into the street. They are consequently intellectually tributary upon small industry and small commerce. Finally, where, as in Roubaix, this material situation exists only for a minority of the workers, the capitalists employ methods against the workers that can only be smashed in revolution. In effect, there, nearly one half the children go to clerical schools—the inducements for the parents to send them are the clothing given the children and the many gifts in kind they receive. The clergy, in its house to house visits, soon become acquainted with the degree of misery suffered by the different families, and they advise the capitalists when a donation here, there or elsewhere should be made. Under such conditions the municipal reforms instituted by the Socialist council of Roubaix remained without any effect for a considerable proportion of the population. The same is the case in many

other cities. Such things make the Radicals howl when they occur in towns under their control, but they look on with complacency when it happens elsewhere.

Finally, ministerialism is one of the most terrific blows ever directed against the recruiting of Socialists in France. After the shameful retreat of the radical Bourgeois Donner Ministry in 1896, an immense number of workers came down out of the clouds and joined the ranks of socialism, they finally saw that the battles carried on between the radicals and anti-radicals were fights in form only whose value was about zero in as far as they were concerned, they hoped that the name socialism would be a safeguard against the successive bankruptcies that had marked the parliamentary action of the radicals, from the point of view of their promises only, be it understood. Now this is the manner in which the Minister Millerand answered their hopes.

"Mr. Millerand—goes on to say Mr. Barthou, the opportunist leader in his speech at Orleans on the 6th of April—needed but scant time to rejuvenate the saying of Mirabeau and to demonstrate that a collectivist who becomes a minister is not a collectivist minister. Certainly, the Minister of Commerce, held by tactical necessities, and obedient to powerful and necessary friendships, has not ceased to affirm his fidelity to the program of St. Maude.

But at the same time, he has realized

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Its Enormous Consolidation Traced to Their Humble Beginnings.

(Written especially for the Daily People.)

Minneapolis, Aug. 12.—The evolution of the flour milling industry in Minneapolis furnishes a most interesting example of the speedy development of capitalist industry, as it embraces a period of scarcely forty years. In the sixties there were only a few mills here. At that time it involved an enormous expense to get mill supplies to Minneapolis, these having to be shipped here from Pittsburg. Moreover Minnesota did not raise any wheat for general milling; this had to be secured from Iowa and Wisconsin, and hauled overland in wagon, a distance over 100 miles. The first flour shipped from Minneapolis to the East in 1858 cost \$2.25 per barrel; now the rate is less than forty cents.

In 1865 Minneapolis shipped from its two mills 78,830 barrels of flour.

Contrasting this with the shipment of 1890, which was 14,000,000 barrels, considering besides the supply for a greatly increased home market, and we may get a fair idea of the tremendous industry that has been built up by labor.

This illustrates again the enormous power of the modern machines of production. The milling industry in one city along with such a comparatively insignificant expenditure of labor power as it takes to operate these mills, can supply a vast population with bread. In the face of such figures as these, it ought to be plain that no one need suffer want, but, on the other hand, not only ought to have plenty of all the necessities, but also plenty of leisure along with it. It demonstrates again that all our misery is due to the capitalist ownership of the means of production and their operation simply for profit. The problem of systematic production and distribution has been solved, the problem of concentration and collective operation has been solved; now for the collective ownership of these gigantic powers. This question can only be solved at the ballot box through the Socialist Labor Party.

Crosby and the Northwestern Consolidated.

To give the readers of THE PEOPLE an idea of what an amount of flour can and is produced by these mills, we quote the following from "Commercial Minneapolis," of 1900:

"In a day the flour mills of Minneapolis can grind 75,100 barrels of flour. This, if made into bread, would yield 19,303,500 loaves. So that the mills of Minneapolis, by grinding steadily, would give a loaf of bread every day to every man, woman and child living in the thickly settled area of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. In a year they would make at this rate 27,630,500 barrels of flour. These, if laid end to end, would stretch half way around the earth. In a year they actually do produce 15,000,000 barrels of flour. These would fill 75,000 ordinary freight cars and make a train 511 miles long. With the necessary locomotives to draw these cars, they would reach from Minneapolis to Kansas City."

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A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

THE TENEMENT FORUM.

It Considers the Relation of the Church Towards Socialism.

There was an exultant look upon the faces of "Jerry" and O'Brien, Sr., that evening as Otho made his appearance and took his accustomed place on the top step of the family stoop.

"You're in for a roasting this time, Otho," said "Danny" Murphy, at the same time nudging Otho and making a grimace at the elder O'Brien, who was closely scanning in the fading twilight an article appearing in the "Catholic Standard and Times."

"Did you hear the latest?" asked "Jerry" of Otho.

"Well," replied that individual, "what is it this time?"

"It's an article," said "Jerry," "in the papers telling about how the Holy Father has spoken against Socialism."

"O

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

The Concentration of Capital and the Impotency of Ancient Weapons against Modern Centralized Capital Call Loudly for the Adoption of More Up-to-Date Methods by the Trades Unions.

The present year has been particularly marked by the extraordinary activity of two industrial phenomena—consolidation of capital and extensive labor trouble—which should claim the closest attention of all who have an interest in the welfare of the country and in the progress and advancement of the class which represents the strength and brain and defence of the nation—the working class.

On the field of capital the year has witnessed a rapid development of the principle of centralization. From the local and national and million-dollar aspect of trust formation that excited bewilderment and wonder a leap forward has taken place, creating trusts of international operation, of multi-billion-dollar magnitude, that, in the extent of their power and possibilities, create a sentiment of awe and a premonition of danger.

The shipping, oil, provision and steel combinations are the most prominent examples of this multi-billion, international trustification.

On the field of labor we see everywhere indications that the present year will go far beyond any of its predecessors in the extent of the manifestations of the discontent of the working class through the only channel, by which it has so far endeavored to demonstrate its dissatisfaction with the treatment received at the hands of the employing class—the strike.

Of the strikes of the year those of greatest magnitude thus far are: The strike of the Southern textile workers, the teamsters and freight handlers of Boston, the strike of the brewery workers of Boston, the silk workers of New Jersey, the rug and tapestry weavers of Philadelphia, the freight handlers of Chicago, the general strike now on in the anthracite coal fields, the strike of Rhode Island street car men for the enforcement of a ten-hour law and our own strike against a two-loom system of work, which affects three States and includes ten of the best equipped plants in the country.

These are some of the more important labor struggles, considering the number affected and the duration of the strikes; but, ranged along with these, there are innumerable outbreaks through the length and breadth of the land which bear testimony to the fact that the working class, even in these so-called times of prosperity cannot hope to remain unconscious of the antagonism of the capitalists' to the workers' interests, or to escape from painful contact with the mailed fist that is immediately unloosed when the worker displays unwillingness to submit to the extortions of "Brother" Capital.

No one, we will presume, will have the impudence to attempt to deny that the position of capital is being enormously strengthened by centralization of its forces: no one, we venture to say, will care to display their ignorance of economic tendencies by claiming that the process of trustification will not continue at an accelerated rate until all of the most important industries are brought under its domination. Here, then, we have a revolution, already partially achieved, in the control of industry. Instead of numerous holders of comparatively small amounts of capital, whose interests, in some instances, would be served by the disadvantage of competitors, we must prepare to meet in the future when brought into conflict with the employing class, not one or a dozen individual capitalists who will face us with their individual capital, but we shall have to contend with the collective capital of the entire industry. And where formerly the plants in other parts of the country would continue in operation to the disadvantage of the plants in which strikes were in progress, we shall see those plants operated in future strikes to the detriment of those on strike and to the aid of the plants struck against.

If we note the results of recent strikes, we will find that those of the rug workers and the tapestry workers of Philadelphia were concluded with a certain amount of success for the strikers. In those strikes the workers contended with a number of capitalists controlling separate establishments who were, it is true, in some form of combination against the strikers, but whose capital was not pooled. In other instances we find the workers attain some degree of success where they are pitted against firms of comparatively small capital. But when we look to that wing of the working class army that finds itself confronted by consolidated capital, we observe protracted and heroic struggle, it is true, but little cause for hope of victory to the workers' battle.

In the steel strike of last year, in the coal strike that is now on, in the struggle of the Boston brewery workers, in the fight against concentrated capital for the enforcement of law, by the Rhode Island street car workers, is emphasized the weakness of the trade union to cope alone with the might of centralized capital, which, powerful though it be, does not scorn, as the workers apparently do, to enlist as its ally the powers of organized society—the judges, police and military. These strikes against combined capital are longer drawn out and entail greater suffering and have infinitely smaller chances of success than those in which labor meets what might now be termed pure capital, or capital that is not as yet perfectly organized.

In the series of the woollen and worsted weavers of New England against the American Woolen company we find the workers arrayed against an imper-

tons, shoes and others of like nature, and in the railroad and mining industries, and practically in all businesses where massive capital is utilized, there shines the light that has been evolved by recent experience—labor must pursue tactics different from the past if it would maintain its position and combat the tyranny and greed of the lords of the machinery of production.

The union men in those trades where there is yet hope of compelling fair conditions vaunt the methods by which they secure those conditions, forgetful of the fact that the same means bring very different results when applied in trades that have developed more rapidly. The union men of those trades are apt to prove conservative, and will probably combat any change.

There is another group that resists all efforts to establish the labor movement in a more advantageous position, and these are the gentry who are looking for some personal gain through their connection with unionism. They have a holy horror of work, and by getting into an official position in the labor movement they hope to escape from the hell that is the lot of the average workingman. The most of this breed usually do a side business as political steers and look with eyes of longing to the day when they will hold down some political snap as a reward for their steering. As a matter of fact, political plums have been thrown to this tribe to a considerable extent, and offices ranging from commissionership of immigration to juggling of spitoons in city halls have been and are occupied by once ardent trade unionists who could see no harm in "working" the working class.

The responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon the workingmen themselves. If they would see to it that they take sufficient interest in union affairs to attend the meetings and keep an eye on the business of the organization, and put a halt on every move by which any one could derive personal benefit from his connection with the union, instead of merely sending in dues and allowing the conduct of affairs to fall into the hands of the tricksters who always watch for such opportunities, there would soon be a scarcity of the tricky, windy and ignorant frauds who are the disgrace and ruin of the working class movement.

It will be urged by some that the trade unions are already manifesting considerable interest in affairs political;

that they are already electing labor candidates in some towns and cities. Yes, but this is merely a revival of the blunders made during the days when the Knights of Labor were a power in the land. The labor candidate who is tagged on to a Democratic or Republican ticket can accomplish nothing serviceable to the working class.

We must learn to distinguish between name and substance; between reality and shadow. There is nothing to be gained by a blind worship of the word union; but there is everything to gain by an intelligent application of the principles of a thorough unionism that seeks definite and tangible advantages from its unity.

Perhaps no other earthly institution has, and is yet, subjected to such flagrant abuse as trade unionism. And this abuse comes not from the capitalists alone; the most disgrace and contempt accrues to it from a class whose members pose as "friends" of labor.

The only political work that can be done to the advantage of the toilers is such as recognizing the robbery and enslavement of the wealth producers by the capitalists, takes the field openly for the overthrow of the pirate class and demands the establishment of a government that will guarantee to the creator of wealth the enjoyment of the fruits of his exertions.—The Strikers Call and Textile Advocate.

ANOTHER "LABOR PARTY."

Its Inception Due to Refusal of Labor Day Appropriation.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE)

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lawrence is the latest city to be affected by the "independent labor ticket" scheme.

A municipal convention composed of delegates of the various "yune-yuns" is to be held to discuss the advisability of putting up a "labor" ticket at the next city election.

John B. Cameron, shining light and regular candidate of the "Social Dem." "Socialist," "Kangaroo," "Multi-national" party, is a delegate from the Carriage Workers; Wm. Lynch, ditto, ditto from the Tailors; John F. Henry, ditto, ditto, from the Textile Workers; Cameron and Lynch favor the "independent" scheme, and Henry claims he will "bore from within"; to prevent that and get them to endorse the Kangaroo, while the fakirs claim they will get the Kangaroos to endorse them. Henry's co-delegate is the notorious T. P. Cahill, who has been neither a textile worker nor a "yune-yun" member since he was expelled from the N. T. W. for going to a convention with false credentials.

Cahill recently succeeded in joining the textile workers' local, they call it a weavers' union, which is composed mainly of a few Canadian cotton workers in the Atlantic Mills.

The reason for the whole thing is to be seen in the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to pass an appropriation of \$1,000 to assist the C. L. U. in the celebration of Labor Day. The fakirs, mostly Democrats, at once hit upon this plan of forcing the politicians to "recognize" them. They are simply trying to show that they can control the balance of power and whichever gang does the most "recognizing" can obtain control of the city government.

The convention will undoubtedly be a circus, with the honest dupe shouting for a non-partisan" labor ticket; the Kangaroos boring from within; one crowd of freaks seeking the endorsing of the "honest" men on the various tickets; and another crowd calling for the outright endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Amidst all this crookedness and confusion the S. L. P. will go right on with its campaign, denouncing the crooks and fakirs and pointing out to the worker that their only hope lies in the policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, which does not permit its members to mix up or compromise with ward heelers and labor-faking politicians.

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SPENCER'S "COMING SLAVERY"

The above named essay by Herbert Spencer is one of the four parts constituting his book entitled "The Man versus The State"; the other three parts are (1)—"The New Toryism", (2)—"The Sins of Legislatures" and (3) "The Great Political Superstitions." Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is based upon two ideas; first, individual liberty or the doctrine of laissez-faire; second, that man's self-love is God's providence or, in other words, that the individual in pursuing his own interest, best promotes the general welfare. James Anderson argued that private interest is the true source of public good; while Malthus claimed that the passion of self love, not benevolence, works for the social good.

Taking the following definition of socialism—as "A social system that will be based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth, production and distribution, said production and distribution being carried on cooperatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work, under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administration; compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his proportionate share of the social expenses"—and we feel confident the average reader will agree with us, that in his criticism of Socialism, Spencer was combatting a figment of his own imagination. Engels in his work "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," in picturing the transition of the capitalist state into the socialist commonwealth, shows clearly the distinction between the two, in the following language:—"By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the power, that, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already socialized means of production into state property, capitalism itself points the path for the accomplishment of this revolution. THE PROLETARIAT SEIZES THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE AND CONVERTS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION FIRST INTO STATE PROPERTY. But by so doing it extinguishes itself as proletariat; by so doing it extinguishes all class distinctions and all class contrasts; and along with them the State as such. The society that existed until hem, and that moved in class contrasts, needed the State, i. e., an organization of whatever class happened to be the exploiting one, for the purpose of preserving the external conditions under which it carried on production; in other words, for the purpose of forcibly keeping the exploited class down in that condition of subjection—slavery, bondage or vassalage, or wage labor, which the corresponding mode of production predicated. The state was the official representative of the whole society; it was the constitution of the latter into a visible body; but it was so only in so far as it was the state of that class which itself, at its time, represented the whole society: in antiquity, the State of the slave holding citizen; in the middle ages, the State of the feudal nobility; in our days, the State of the capitalist class. By at last becoming actually the representative of the whole social body, it renders itself superfluous. So soon as there is no longer any social class, to be kept down; soon as, together with class rules and individual struggle for life, founded in the previous anarchy of production, the conflicts and excesses that issued therefrom have been removed, there is nothing more to be repressed, and rendering necessary a special power of repression—the State. The first act, where in the State appears as the real representative of the whole body social—the seizure of the means of production in the name of society—is also its last independent act as a State. The interference of the State in social relations becomes superfluous in one domain after another, and falls of itself into desuetude. The place of a government over persons is taken by the administration of things and the conduct of the process of production. The State is not "abolished"—it dies out. This is all there is in the phrase about a "Free State," both with regard to the just uses to which it is put by agitators, and its scientific insufficiency; this is all there is in the demand made, by so called anarchists, that the State be abolished out of hand. In the closing paragraph of the same chapter (III), he concludes—"With the seizure of the means of production by society, the production of 'commodities' is done away with, and along with them the domination exercised by the product over its producers. Anarchy within social production would be supplanted by plentiful and deliberate organization. The struggle for individual existence would be at an end. Thereby for the first time man would, in a certain sense, step finally out of the animal kingdom, out of the brute conditions of existence, into those that are truly human. The conditions for life, which had previously dominated him, would then be placed under his dominion; and only then would man become consciously and in fact the lord of nature: he would become master of his own social organization. The laws of his social acts, which until then appeared to him as strange and overpowering laws of nature, would then be used by man with full understanding of their qualities, and, accordingly, would be ruled by himself. Even the social organization of mankind, which until then appeared to man as an act of compulsion, superimposed upon him by nature and history, would then become the act of his own free will. The objective, strange powers, which until then swayed history, would come under the control of man himself. Only thenceforward would man make his own history, fully conscious of his own actions; only thenceforward would the social causes, set in motion by himself, produce mainly and in ever increasing measure, the intended results. It is what Spencer seems to think he is combatting in this case: viz., socialism.

To Spencer government or the state, is inconceivable without force. From his standpoint the sole function of the government is to tax and rule the members of the body social. Apparently he cannot conceive of a social organization and the disciplining necessary to make that organization ineffective, without tyranny. In this essay he says nothing that would lead any one to think he has any conception whatever of the socialist theory regarding the future state or cooperative commonwealth. Had he ever read and digested Engels' conception of the state, under socialism, he would never have confounded the despotism he pictures with the administration of affairs under the socialist republic.

To Spenc

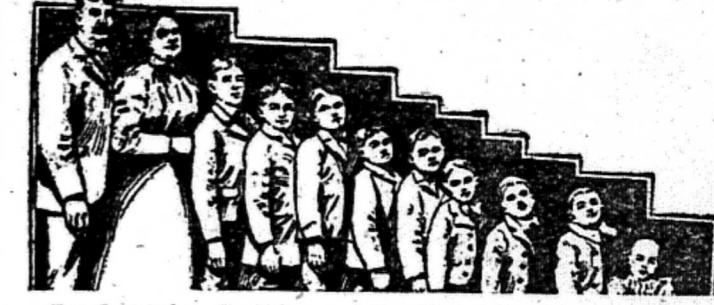
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To Spenc

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COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

Gurin, Democratic Politician and Miss Leader of Carpenters, Joins "Socialist" Party.

The scheme was to get all of the carpenters out of the city, so that the bosses could not get any, unless scabs. Of course, the B. of C. and J., being affiliated with the A. F. of L., no other union men would work with the scabs. But the bosses knew a trick worth two of this one. When the plumbers wanted to work the scab carpenters would arrange to have their men on some other job; the roofers would work before sunset and quit at eight, and go to work again at five and work until dark. The bosses were doing this for the benefit of the men (sic), so that they would not get sunstroke.

Finally, the carpenters went back to work, on the advice of the chief fakir, under another scheme evolved from his gigantic brain, which was to have three or four men go to work in each shop with the strike breakers and talk to them, get them to join the union and then strike one shop at a time. In one or two places they succeeded in getting most of the men to join the union, and when they threatened strike the one or two that did not join fell in line, but the majority of the shops are working with scabs and union men together. Still the poor dupes are paying dues and assessments just like.

Two years ago, on Labor Day, they voted to parade for the victory of the bosses. On this Labor Day they can vote to parade for their victory in getting a dozen of strike breakers to join their union until the next strike, and then they won't go out, but keep right on at work.

In their resolution they start off with a quotation by Marx, "The elevation of the working class must be inaugurated by the working classes;" with one also of Gurin,

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191

Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation.—Communist Manifesto.

THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There are many signs pointing to the break up of the "Socialist" Party. From many quarters come reports of violent ruptures between the fusion and the proletarian elements within that party. The first, which is at present in the predominance, is composed of shyster lawyers, preachers without pulpits, priests who are ditto, old party politicians who have been turned down, and labor unionists and fakirs with axes to grind. The second is the proletarian element; the working men and women, the rank and file, who were deluded into joining the "Socialist" Party in the belief that the "Socialist" Party would conscientiously wage the class struggle, and who are influenced by the teachings and the example of the Socialist Labor Party.

In San Francisco the first element, charged with attending and countenancing capitalist conferences, has turned upon and attacked the second, ridiculing and denouncing the class struggle, and pleading for the supremacy of the middle class in the party in California. In Colorado Springs, Colorado, a division among the first element, aided by the second element, has caused the expulsion of Lieutenant-Governor Coates, whose advent into the "Socialist" Party was heralded far and wide as the most important accession to Socialism in years. Coates is denounced by the class conscious element as an office seeker bent on switching the "Socialist" Party into the Democratic Party.

The "Socialist" Party is also divided upon the tactics of Debs and Boyce in antagonizing the A. F. of L. The first-named element, deriving, as they do, great support from pure and simpledom in the form of appropriation to their press, oppose the Debs-Coates move. The second element, believing the move a genuine one and intended to clarify the labor movement and make it class conscious, favor it. This difference of opinion has caused considerable friction.

Again, the first element of the "Socialist" Party favors an opportunistic programme, which will permit of much bribery and job-making, while the second is outspoken in its demands for a revolutionary programme.

Thus it all goes down the line. And the best of it is that over all hovers the S. L. P. Though the Socialist Labor Party has been buried again and again by the "Socialists," its uncompromising name, its sound argument, its uncorruptible spirit, and its undeniably clear-cut class consciousness is far more potent in the discussion and ranks of the "Socialist" Party than is any factor of the "Socialist" Party in the discussion and ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

One speaker at the convention expelling Coates said: "If the actions of Governor Coates have any influence on the convention, so let it be. But the individual must not be greater than the party, hence I feel the necessity of S. L. P. tactics."

All this is a glowing tribute to the S. L. P. and when this corrupt "Socialist" Party shall go the way of all the fusionist movements that have preceded it, its honest rank and file will turn, as has the rank and file of all betrayed working class movements of recent years, to the S. L. P.

That day will soon come, and it is drawing near. Comrades, on with the glorious S. L. P.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The iniquities perpetrated by capitalism are astounding. In the race for dividends no age, sex, religion, nationality or race is absorbed from its ravages. Under pretext of advancing religion and humanity it enters upon wars for the spread of its markets; under the pretense of advancing national prosperity, it kills and maims the workers in mine, mill, factory and saloon; while now, under the plea that it is acting in their

interest, it is exploiting weak and defenseless children in the cotton mills of the South.

According to statistics, child labor in the cotton mills of the South is steadily on the increase. N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, S. C., "State," testifying before a congressional committee, showed that, from 1870 to 1880, the increase in the number of children employed under sixteen years of age was 140.9 per cent.; from 1880 to 1890, 106.5 per cent.; and from 1890 to 1900, 270.9 per cent. In every instance, the increase of child labor has been greater than the increase of either the labor of men or women over sixteen years of age. In the last decade given, for instance, the increase of men over sixteen was seventy-nine per cent; of women over sixteen, 153.3 per cent.; of children under sixteen, 270.7 per cent.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 children under sixteen years of age working in the textile mills of the South. Of these 9,000 are under twelve years of age. In some instances children six, seven and nine years of age were found doing night work of twelve hours duration. Night work is common for these children. The hours of employment are from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m., and from 6.30 p. m. to 6 a. m., with a half hour for dinner during each shift. During the night shift water is dashed into the faces of the children to prevent sleepiness. Accidents occur. A child of eight in one of the most pretentious factories in Alabama, owned by New England interests, had two fingers of the right hand torn from the sockets of the greater knuckles. For this dangerous and laborious work the children receive from ten to thirty cents a day.

To a man possessed of the slightest spark of pity and of human intelligence, the condition of these children appears terrible and revolting. To pass the years of growth and play in the stifling atmosphere of a mill can result only in a wrecked physique and a stunted intellect, rendering the grown man and woman a victim of disease, immorality, stupidity and premature death. Viewed in any light this nefarious employment of child labor appears damnable and intolerable. Yet the mill owners defend their employment of these children on the ground that it redounds to their own good. Was there every any such insult offered to manliness and intelligence before. In the face of every known law of hygiene, physiology and morality, founded on experience and fact, these New England mill owners of the South dare defend their iniquitous system by claiming its best results flow, not to them—oh, no—but to the children whom they exploit and grind into profits. It's the old argument of the slave owner over again and is just as fallacious.

These iniquities of capitalism will continue as long as capitalism prevails. No age, sex, religion, nationality or ideal is free from its ravages as long as it exists. There is but one remedy for it: It must be overthrown and Socialism substituted in its stead.

THE "FOOD TRUST" AND THE TARIFF.

The few innocent persons extant who believe that the so-called "Food Trust," can be destroyed by a repeal of the tariff on food products are recommended to peruse carefully the report on farm products imports of the United Kingdom, as issued by the Department of Agriculture. This report shows that since 1896 America has furnished one-third of England's food supplies, and that out of 34 farm products used in England, the United States controls the market of nine. Of these nine products, five are controlled by the so-called "Food" alias "Beef" Trust, viz., cattle, lard, hams, bacon and beef.

The control of the market of these five products was secured by the "Food" or "Beef Trust," in competition with other foreign producers of food supplies. If the "Food" or "Beef Trust" can defeat these competitors in the English market, what grounds is there for believing that these competitors can defeat the "Food" or "Beef Trust" in the American market, and "bust" the "Food" or "Beef Trust." None whatever. The busting of this trust by tariff repeal, is, then, a dream and, as such, is impossible of realization.

There is only one remedy for the trust: Society must own it!

THE STEEL TRUST'S STUPENDOUS EARNINGS.

It is announced by a reliable authority that the United States Steel Corporation's "earnings" for the quarter ending September will equal, if not surpass, the \$27,681,000 "earned" during the quarter ending with June. According to the same authority the June quarter was the most prosperous which the corporation has yet enjoyed showing an increase of \$11,237,000 over the same quarter of 1901.

It will be seen from this that the "earnings" for the entire year are likely to approximate the prodigious total of \$150,000,000. This will exceed the estimate of \$140,000,000 made by Charles Schwab, the president of the corpora-

tion, at an injunction hearing in New York City some two months ago.

This prodigious increase of profit has been made possible by the slaughter of the wage workers in the mills of the Steel Corporation. Owing to the high pressure exerted to increase the output of the mills, "accidents," in which many workingmen are either killed or injured, occur daily. The corporation, acting upon the necessity of making a good financial showing, in order to increase the value of its stock and meet the onslaught of competitors, forces its profits, by these means, up into the second hundred millions. The higher the output and the profits grow the higher goes the death rate.

In this brutal disregard of life for the sake of profit the Steel Corporation is a typical representative of capitalism. While it is converting the lives of men into profit, the cotton mills of the South are doing the same with the lives of children. Everywhere throughout the breadth and depth of the land capitalism piles up profit at the expense of that which is most dear to man.

The remedy for these conditions lies in the abolition of production for profit or capitalism and the inauguration of production for use, or Socialism.

THOSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Modern industrialism has often been described as industrial warfare. The bloody conflicts between capital and labor and the world-wide struggle for markets have given this description point and authenticity.

Now comes another phenomena which gives still greater force to the analogy. Modern mills, like the corps of armies, with their ambulance service, are to be equipped with hospitals, where the injured may be cared for while the dead are being buried.

The American Steel and Wire Company, a constituent company of the Steel Trust, will, according to reports, erect an emergency hospital at each of its twenty-two plants—in other words, such is the fearful slaughter among the mill workers of this company that twenty-two emergency hospitals will be required to take care of the injured among them. This decision was reached after an experiment at Allentown, Pa.

An emergency hospital exists at the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie company, Braddock, Pa. It is described as a crude, incomplete affair, lacking in the essentials of quick relief to the injured who, as a result, suffer great agony before they are removed to the hospitals of Pittsburgh, some ten miles away.

There is no doubt that the emergency hospital is but the embryonic beginning of the permanent hospital that is to follow. The evolution of capitalism is in that direction. Already many corporations have medical staffs—company physicians. Why not have company hospitals—especially, since the necessity of increasing the output is such that it is becoming difficult to hide the increasing number of killed and injured. With company hospitals the matter can be more easily smothered, aid the killing and maiming can go on with less fear of detection.

Truly modern industrialism is industrial warfare. How long will the working class continue to be its victims?

THE WILKESBARRE LESSON.

The lesson that the Kangaroos received at the hands of the labor fakirs at Wilkesbarre, Pa., should not be lost upon the class-conscious Socialist, as it shows the fallacy of working with these fakirs and expecting Socialism to profit thereby.

The fakirs of the United Mine Workers' Union are headed by John Mitchell, who is directed by Mark Hanna. These men, through the guidance of this astute politician, know how to utilize the "Mother" Jones and others for their own benefit, which is the benefit of their employer. To believe, under the circumstances that they will permit the Mother Joneses and others to utilize them for the benefit of Socialism is to mistake their mission in the labor movement.

There is only one way to get the best of such men and that is to fight them, just as one would fight their capitalist masters. To aid them under the belief that you are destroying them, is to destroy yourself. To speak for them, to gather funds for them, to countenance them, in any way, is to strengthen them and their master's hold upon the working class.

Away with the labor fakirs! Fight them!

It has long been known to members of the working class that they were not welcome in the fashionable churches. Rev. George L. McNutt, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, went about in that and other states disguised as a laborer in order to satisfy himself on that point. His experience in a high-toned church in an Eastern City has satisfied him. He says that when he entered and sought a seat he was led to the door and informed that "the mission church around the corner" was the place for men of his walk in life. If Mr. McNutt would give a little of his time to the study of Scientific Socialism, based as it is on economics and sociology, he would discover that

all religions, whatever their origin, are ever constrained in the interest of the ruling class—which, in our country is the capitalist class. All of these churches, high and low, are buttresses of the capitalist system just as are the army and navy and the courts. A golden harp in the hereafter is a poor recompence for grinding slavery in the present. If the preachers would come down from the clouds they might be of great assistance in making this world worthy of man's high destiny.

The "American invasion" is forcing both England and France to look out for cotton lands in South Africa in order that they may become independent of the "cotton trust." England is seeking in Western Africa for lands adopted to cotton raising, which with Egypt and India, may save the English cotton industry from any American monopoly. The French have discovered a region of about 4,000,000 acres in the lower Niger that, they claim, is admirably adapted to the cotton plant, both in the matter of climate and fertility of soil. Everything to head off the United States is now the cry of the Old World against what is destined to be the greatest capitalist nation ever known to history.

President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad declares "the nation's prosperity is to be marvelous"; that "the country is all right"; that "the farmers and business men have plenty of money," etc. It will be noted that the wage slaves who created all this wealth by their labor are not so much as even mentioned by Mr. Fish. Among the farmers, as with the railroad magnates and other capitalists, the rule is for the big fish to eat the little fish, and the hired man is as much the victim of one as he is of the other. It is an unhealthy "prosperity" when three-fourths of the American people own less than one-fourth of the wealth created by their labor.

The spirit of militarism is to be revived and strengthened in the United States. The War Department will detail one hundred officers as military instructors to colleges and universities throughout the Union. The new order contemplates co-operation between the department and civil institutions, with the free distribution of arms and equipment for purposes of instruction. It is estimated that ten thousand young men will be under military instruction annually. Students having the best record will be given preference for appointment as officers in the regular army. While no specific reason is assigned for creating this additional force of trained officers, there can be no reasonable doubt that it is primarily intended to suppress the working class movement in the name of capitalist "law and order." Workingmen should give some thought to this subject and govern themselves accordingly.

We respectfully suggest to Hanna that it is a bad application of the Golden Rule to speak derogatory of the person to whom you apply that rule; to resort to language that, from its very nature, is calculated to create prejudice. Especially is this a bad application of that rule, seeing that "organized labor" has put the trust in the capitalists that Hanna pleads for, this to such an extent that Hanna, with the aid of his hobby, has been enabled to betray the working class and keep them in line, while the capitalists conquered foreign markets, reduced wages, intensified labor and increased the cost of living.

Perhaps Hanna, or some of his disciples, will contend that this latter statement is not true; that his application of the Golden Rule per Arbitration has given to "organized labor" that for which he contends, viz., a greater share of the results of industry. This is the contrary. It shows that the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross product was only \$2,200 in 1890 against \$4,450 in 1900. There has been no improvement in this respect since 1900. On the contrary labor has been still more intensified, while wages have remained the same. Regarding the increased cost of living, that is a well established fact. Though it is not as high now as formerly, it is still higher than it was before the dawn of Arbitration.

THE "L" ROAD "VICTORY!"

The victory which the "L" trainmen are supposed to have won appears to be like the Dead Sea fruit which turns to ashes in the mouth, viz., a delusion and a fraud, which leaves a bad aftertaste.

The firemen comprising the membership of Just In Time Lodge No. 149 have refused to ratify the agreement submitted to the "L" employees, on the ground that it will not better their condition, and it is not binding on the company, as it does not state how long it shall run.

The firemen have been the greatest sufferers from the introduction of the third rail system, the majority of them having been without runs, and waiting for vacancies among the engineers, in order that they might be promoted, for weeks. They feel that in the agreement entered into between the engineers and the "L" roads last February, they were badly treated. They are, consequently, not disposed to regard the new agreement, which, if lived up to at all, will entitle the engineers still more, to their greater undoing, with favor.

The engineers, on the other hand, in agreeing to waive the mileage clause and work nine hours a day, practically agreed to run the six trips, against which they protested, as it is now claimed that, according to recent speed tests, that number of trips can be made in nine hours. In this way they practically agree to give to the company that against which they fought so loudly and so ineffectually.

The "L" company, in the meanwhile, having until the fifteenth of September in which to live up to an agreement, which can be abrogated within twenty-four hours, is pushing the installation of the third rail system on the Sixth avenue line, which it will likely have in complete operation before the date mentioned. This will greatly free the "L" roads from dependence upon locomotives, and, in case of trouble, will give an opportunity for the firemen to act as motormen and retaliate against the engineers. Taking it all around, it looks very much as if the victory is to be the company's whether the firemen or the engineers win; it will get six trips a day!

This unqualified defeat of the trainmen is clearly attributable to the spirit of selfishness, bred by the pure and simple trades' unionism and the altered economic conditions attending the introduction of new inventions. There can be no doubt that were it not for the fratricidal policy of the engineers, the firemen would have been more willing to support them in their endeavors to secure redress, and together they might have been able to obtain better conditions. There can also be no doubt that the "L" railroads

will not employ displaced firemen as motormen, when the engineers are sufficient for the purpose; and that it will seek to use the unemployed against the employed.

Hanna should read up on American history and he will find that though "organized labor" is largely, to-day, partitioned after the British pure and simple trade union, which was always favorably disposed toward the employer, it is native to the American soil and was born of conditions which reflected the antagonistic interests of American employers and employees.

THE CASE OF GOV. KIMBALL.

The threatened arrest of Governor Kimball of Rhode Island discloses the means whereby the capitalist lives. A week ago yesterday Kimball sought to have Andrew W. Powers, a promoter convicted for securing money by fraudulent means. Kimball testified at a police court trial that he had paid Powers two thousand dollar checks to purchase twenty shares of stock in the New England Importers' Association, which were guaranteed by the export association to pay ten per cent. annually. According to Kimball's testimony, he was made to pay for meat by my butcher.

U. S.—Why don't you go to the one on the other side of the street?

B. J.—What good would that do me? I would have to pay the same price.

Kimball, under cross-examination, confessed that he did not know when the ten per cent. guaranteed annual dividends were to be paid him.

U. S.—Why not bestow your patronage

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach their names to their communications, bearing their true signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organizations?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inauguates that system of numbered Letter I.

No letters have been received during the week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

The Coal Strike and Hanna's Interest in It.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a letter I tried to get into the Scranton Republican, but, on account of its being too truthful, they declined it.

Fraternally,
J. A. Barron.
Dickson City, Pa., Aug. 14.

[Enclosure.]

Editor:—Few have sufficient command of language to know when to keep still. Nevertheless there are times when to preserve silence would be criminal, and this is one of them.

It is astonishing to see how still our newspapers, clergy, merchants and professional men can keep on this strike question. Is it on account of "vested interests," or are they afraid of the terrible "boycot" or what ought to be called the "Fakir's Injunction"? Dare they not try and make it clear and show what the bungo steers and labor fakirs are doing for the workingmen and women of this valley?

These fakirs are steering the workers into the shambles to be slaughtered like cattle. They are jollying their dupes along with the lies that they are going to win this strike—just as it is organized scaberry ever won anything. They know it is no longer unionism when half of the members of the same "union" are "scabbing" against the other half, and the fakirs have given them the privilege of scabbing as long as they give a ten per cent. out of their scabby earnings towards the labor fakir's meal tickets and a few of the strikers.

The corporations are not going to defeat the men this trip. They are leaving it to the organized scaberry to beat the men to a stand still.

The fakirs are only working in the interests of their man, Mark, and the sheriffs. You know Mark gave them the check-off system that secures the fakir's meal tickets, and their jaunting trips around the country, attending Mark's show—the Civic Federation. "One good turn deserves another." The poor dupes have been jollied along for four months by their misleaders and their prospects for winning are blacker than the day they came out—over three months ago.

The fakirs say they won't attempt to stop any of the scab coal from coming into this valley, but they will even open employment bureaus for sending more scabs to help Mark to rush the coal into any market he wishes, and those who will not go and help Mark, on account of principle and their little homes are told to eat shingles before the sheriff takes possession—as many of the Building and Loan victims are realizing his meanness for the fakirs are determined to boom his business.

Will the organized scaberry replace their homes after the sheriff is through with them?

The fakirs and grafters won't eat shingles, nor go without a single meal, and they will see that their rents and board are paid at whatever first-class hotel they stay at. They won't come out of this strike loaded down with debts. Why are they not content with "wile allowance"? Do they do any more studying than the poor miner's wife who is continually thinking of what kind of rocks make the best soap for her starting children?

Where is all the assistance the miners were to get from that great windbag, the A. E. of L. (American Federation of Hell)?

What do the miners get in return for their \$4,000 per capita tax towards the A. E. of L.?

They may get a few jaunting trips around the country for a few grafters, such as Pat Nolan, who will attend, this summer, the British Trades Council to represent the organized scaberry. What are they getting in return for their \$130,000 "concessions"—apart from their rail-road savings?

If Mitchell wants to enlighten the workers as to their true condition, and prove to them that he is not a coward and a traitor to his class, he will accept the challenge sent to him a short time ago and which he declined.

The challenge came from a body of men who are ready to prove to him and his supporters that the U. M. W. of A.

is not a bona fide union. It won't be Mark Hanna he will discuss the question with, but a workingman who will represent a class-conscious body who know what they want and how to get it. He will be told the reason why thirty-three Locals lapsed in the Pittsburg district during the last three months and why President Pat Dolan can only hold 5,000 miners out of the 30,000 in the same district, as he stated at the last Indianapolis convention.

The challenge is for a one night or six nights' debate, as Mitchell desires, to be held in the city of Scranton or in every city in the valley, so as to give every man a chance to hear it.

Let Dist. Press Nichols see that this challenge is accepted, and make good his remarks at the Prieburg mass meeting held on the Rife Range to-day, when he said Mitchell wanted to discuss the question of Labor.

I might say if they have nothing better to give to the men than was given out to them at the mass meeting to-day the strike is lost.

Yours truly,
J. A. BARRON.
Dickson City, Pa., Aug. 13.

A Soliciting Capitalist Candidate Answered by a Workingman.

L.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 8, 1902.

Mr. Thomas Van Lear, City.

Dear Sir:—I presume you know that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator in our district. I shall make an effort to call upon you, but may not be able to do so prior to the primaries, on September 16, next.

What I wish to say to you is this: Important questions, directly affecting the interests and welfare of the industrial classes, will come up in the next legislature—for instance, laws relating to taxation, and the general revision of our statutes. I believe that my experience in legal, legislative and business matters has qualified me to properly protect the interests of the voters of our district in these and other question that may arise.

When you come to decide the question as to who shall be your choice for State Senator, I wish to be remembered. I believe that it is the duty of a man elected to represent the people in the legislature, to act and vote in strict accord with the sentiment of his district upon all questions. This is my platform.

If my candidacy meets with your approval I shall be very glad to have your support and the benefit of your valuable influence among your many friends.

Every voter is entitled to know something of the man who is a candidate for office. Therefore I enclose my campaign card. When up town call and see me. I shall be glad to meet you at any time.

Hoping to be remembered by you, I remain, Yours very truly,
HENRY J. GJERTSEN.

II.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 9, 1902.

Mr. Henry Gjertsen.

Dear Sir:—I received your request for my aid as a voter to bring about your nomination and election as State Senator in this district. You say important questions directly affecting the interest of the working class will come up and among those questions, you mention taxation and revision of the statutes. I desire first of all to impress you with the knowledge that I am a workingman, a member of that class so thoroughly despised and ill-treated three hundred and sixty-five days per year; but, however that may be: I believe I understand what is needful and what interests the workers.

Well, after reading "his" paper, King began to air his opinion of the people who would bring Socialism to a realization. He said in substance, that it is not the effort nor the brains of the working class that would cause socialist ideas and principles to be realized in the form of a government; neither was it their brains that brought it from the abstract and gave to the world the set of scientific principles which it now has. To prove his statements, King mentioned such intellectual men as Marx, Engels, Prince Kropotkin, Job Harriman (sic), and other and lesser lights in the S. D. P. and anarchist circles.

King then retired to allow questions to be asked. Then the fun began. The auditors immediately became like a lot of Kilkenny cats. Every one present wanted to ask questions at once and at the same time. The chairman, however, would not let several members of the "Socialist" party, namely Holmes and Thompson take the floor. He gave the preference to a clique amongst them, known as the "King, Sr. Gang." After considerable wrangling Thompson finally got the floor and started in to denounce what he called the "Star Chamber Spouters." Having been given the floor on the grounds of being one of the "King, Sr. Clique," he was loudly applauded and also accused of being an S. L. P. man, a party freak, "union wrecker" general all round good and ignorant generally. The auditors called for the police to stop the disorder and the state of chaos that was then playing havoc with the "party" in the Frisco's sanctuary of science.

Everybody had a remedy for the trouble there. The single taxer, the man of "the noble physiology," who wanted them to do away with all isms and adopt a new name, and to change from economic questions to subjects pertaining to the mind, and still others who wanted to fuse with the Populists. Carl Browne, of Coxey fame, was there with his picture-making speech, and his patent ideas for the general betterment of society. And so was every other known species of the reform fakir, trade unionist, and Christian socialist known to the S. L. P. and world to-day, there with his advice; but the funny part of it was every one you spoke to did not belong to the "party" at that critical time.

Now all this wrangle and, we believe, the finishing touches to the "Socialist" Party in Frisco, was brought about by the Cameron King, Sr. clique of middle class fusionists and compromisers, of whom one can get a good idea from an editorial in a hand bill published by them called "The Advance," denouncing and ridiculing class conscious socialism.

You say it is the duty of a representative to represent the people. Yes; but the working class knows, by the above decisions, rendered by your class, who you would consider the people.

Now, I do not claim to be a mind reader and, therefore, would not judge your intentions, were it not for the fact that I understand that all men are actuated by self interest; and, as you inform me you are a large property owner, it would naturally be to your interest to represent owners of property and as those people are ever and always the exploiters and deceivers of the working class in mill, mine, factory, and also on the railroads and steamboat lines, I do not see how you could represent both the robber and the robbed. No, sir; this present capitalist system of slaves and masters, precludes the idea of a man serving all the people. Our present economic system has divided the people into classes de-

pendent and independent, property owners and propertless, slaves and masters, workers and idlers.

The workers as a class must change those conditions. And they can only do it by electing to office members of the working class, men conscious of the facts that there are class interests, class divisions and class distinctions, in the present society.

You do not recognize this. You stand on the platform of a party who has in times gone by murdered, maimed and imprisoned the members of my class and stand ready now, in the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia to repeat the same crime. When a man stands on the Republican, Democratic or Populist Platform, even as a voter, he becomes a participant in the crimes of that party as well as in their so-called glorious record of foreign murders for humanity's sake and incidentally to find foreign markets for the surplus product stolen from the working class.

JAS. DOUGHERTY,
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.

the S. L. P. for their dishonesty are now the object of the ridicule and wrath of the poor proletarians who were blind enough to follow them into the "Socialist" Party.

They are exposed and will have to give up their lectures. We think this will give an impetus to the S. L. P. here, such as it never had before if our members only take the advantage to advertise this element on the public highways where they hold their meetings. The actions of the S. L. P. that fusion means confusion

JAS. DOUGHERTY,

Why Do Laborers Starve?

(A Question Put to an Editor.)

Editor News:

Dear Sir—Your newspaper of Aug. 7th informs its readers that "Laborers Are Dying of Starvation by Thousands in Austria." Why are these laborers, working people, dying of starvation? Is it because they are unable, by their labor, to produce enough wealth to sustain life? Is it because they are lazy and prefer to die rather than work? Or is it because their masters, their owners will, rob them of the wealth they do produce, even to the point of starving to death 50,000 working people annually in a single capitalist country?

You read in the American papers of the starving to death of the workers of Austria; read the Austrian papers and they will tell you of the starving to death of even greater numbers of American workers in order that a comparatively small and superlatively vicious class may riot in luxury, debauchery and power. Look at Shenandoah, the miners, the wealth producers of the anthracite region, driven to mad desperation by the robbery and exploitation to which they are subjected by their masters, and in obedience to that necessity that knows no law standing up in defiance of the law made by their masters to crush them and demanding, what: the product of their labor? No, but demanding only a pitiful moiety of it in order to keep a learned body of men, we determined to enter the lecture hall.

We arrived just in time to hear the chairman announce that the principal speaker of the evening would be an ex-member of the S. L. P., General Hoodwinker and Shyster Lawyer Cameron King. King walked up to his place of delivery amidst great stillness, and began to unfold a large bundle of writing paper, on which was his essay for the evening. The essay, to begin with, was without any title whatever, and was composed principally of extracts from different writers on the economic question, and all of a flowery nature, such as can only inspire an audience when delivered by a speaker "without looking at the book," as a schoolboy would say.

The Socialist is heartily glad that the master class has taught the slave class that slogan: "There is nothing to arbitrate;" and the day is coming when the working class will rise in its might and, with a masterful voice, say: "There is nothing to arbitrate; the product of our toil is ours to use and enjoy, and he who, being able, will not work, must starve."

Now, my dear sir, let me ask you one question, dare you face eternity, with whatever that may have in store for you, after having spent your life, opportunities and talents in upholding a system that bears such fruits? In upholding the political power of the capitalist class through one or the other of its political parties, you are upholding the capitalist industrial system, the corner stone of which is wage slavery for the wealth producing class, and the fruits of which are misery, degradation, dwarfed intellect and starved body for that wealth producing class, and riotous luxury and debauchery for its vicious masters who say "there is nothing to arbitrate."

The United States census reports show that labor is hundreds of times, and in many lines thousands of times, as productive as it was a hundred years ago; and yet, in the face of this wealth producing, working people are dying of starvation by the thousands. Away with the industrial system that makes these conditions possible, and away with the class that profits by these conditions. Hurrah for the Socialist Republic in which to each will be measured the full reward of his industry.

Now, my dear sir, let me ask you one question, dare you face eternity, with whatever that may have in store for you, after having spent your life, opportunities and talents in upholding a system that bears such fruits? In upholding the political power of the capitalist class through one or the other of its political parties, you are upholding the capitalist industrial system, the corner stone of which is wage slavery, and the fruits of which are misery, degradation, dwarfed intellect and starved body for that wealth producing class, and riotous luxury and debauchery for its vicious masters who say "there is nothing to arbitrate."

We have the PEOPLE containing accounts of the reply as you call it, on file, but not for sale. Perhaps if you will advertise for it in the PEOPLE some comrade may be induced to sell you a similar file.

CIGAR TRUST HITS CIGAR-MAKERS.

Pure and Simpler Balked—Their Fallacies Stand Exposed.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A short time ago the American Cigar Company platted this town, advertising its goods.

The cigarmakers here first ignored what they termed the "scab article," but later it was found that the sale of the home-made cigars fell off considerably.

Trusting that we may both live to see the last of this hellish capitalist system of industry, I remain,

Yours very truly,
J. R. FRASER.

15 De Kalb street, Dayton, Ohio.

(Enclosed was a platform of the Socialist Labor Party, with these passages underscored:

"As to the number of votes the Kangaroos got in the country where the Appeal of Leagues is published, we can give no information, as we do not know. Suppose you write to Wayland; he is always willing to demonstrate that his paper is a wonderful voter.

We have the PEOPLE containing accounts of the reply as you call it, on file, but not for sale. Perhaps if you will advertise for it in the PEOPLE some comrade may be induced to sell you a similar file.

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Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.—ED. PEOPLE.

A Card from the Family of Charles J. Stodel.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The relatives of Charles J. Stodel, having read in the DAILY PEOPLE the letters by friends of the deceased, want to show by this their appreciation and extend their thanks for these letters, it being a great consolation for them to know that Charles J. Stodel is mourned by so many sincere and intelligent men.

The Cigar Makers' Union here has all the advantages that not an altogether pure and very simple union could wish.

If a traveling cigarmaker does not strike a job he travels further on his card or his muscle, as the case may be. Here we have, in so far as cigarmaking goes, the highest ideal of pure and simple trade unionism. Why, then, should not this body of men come out and agitate and fight the enemy that threatens their existence? Why should this body of men go on their knees before the little storekeeper? The answer is, James F. Martin, the cigar manufacturer, who employs thirty of the forty-five cigarmakers in Peekskill, is agent for the American Cigar

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 10 Coborn street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular adjourned meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman: Joseph Shearer.

Vice-Chairman: John J. Kinnane.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Thirty-three new members were admitted.

A circular letter was received from the National Executive Committee, on "Shall the Party hold a Special National Convention?" and referred to the Assembly Districts for action.

The resignation of S. Typograph was accepted.

A letter was received from the Rhode Island Council of Textile Workers acknowledging the receipt of collection taken up at the previous General Committee meeting, and picturing the strike situation as most promising.

The City Executive Committee reported the receipt of a letter from Ernest Katz, asking the privilege of a general vote to appeal the question of his expulsion, and recommended that the request be denied on the ground that he is in contempt. The recommendation was endorsed.

It reported the receipt of a copy of the minutes of Section Allegheny County, evidently intended as an answer to the request of Section New York for a copy of the letter sent by A. D. Wegman, a member of Section New York, to Section Allegheny, and submitted a draft for a reply, which was adopted, as follows:

To the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, Pa.

Courtesies:

The General Committee of Section New York has received a copy of the minutes of your esteemed body, of uncertain date, which copy contains information relative to communications sent by this Section to yours. In the absence of any direct communication in answer to ours, we are forced to assume that this is your way of answering the communication of another Section, and, accepting the said copy of the minutes in lieu of a direct reply, we note that the request of Section New York, made to Section Allegheny County, has been refused.

To refuse the request of a sister Section in a matter concerning Party interests, is your privilege, and we shall say no more about that. But the resolution adopted by your body does not stop there. It proceeds to say that in the estimation of Section Allegheny County, the action of the General Committee of Section New York in creating an investigation committee is not in accordance with the Constitution of the S. L. P.

We beg to say, first, that Section New York is very desirous of the strictest maintenance of the Constitution of the S. L. P., believing that only by the closest observance of this Party-made instrument can we, as an organization, do our work in an orderly way but we also beg to say that we have hitherto fondly believed that a Section of the S. L. P. did have the Constitutional right to investigate any difficulty within the sphere of its jurisdiction, and if such investigation is undertaken in the interest of the Party at large, it might, without too much presumption, call upon a sister Section for such aid as that sister Section may happen to be in a position to render.

Yet, if in our ignorance we have erred, we have done so unwittingly. We shall gladly retrace our steps. If we can be shown the error of our ways, and since the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, evidently "estimates" that it is more of an authority on the Constitution of the S. L. P. than is this General Committee of Section New York, would it be asking too much if we request of you point out to us where we have been amiss? You understand, of course, that we shall not be much aided in grasping the question involved if our request is met with blank assertion; to enable us to properly conceive the lesson to be conveyed, it is well to point out chapter and verse, and to give the why and how, so as to carry enlightenment where an utter lack of understanding now prevails. We remain yours most respectfully.

The General Committee of Section New York.

P. S.—Resolved that a copy of this letter be not sent to Providence, R. I.

The following dates of Primaries and Conventions set by the City Executive Committee were endorsed:

New York County—County Convention, Saturday September 6, 1902.

Congressional Conventions, Thursday, September 11, 1902.

Senate Conventions, Thursday, September 18, 1902.

Assembly Districts Conventions, Monday, September 22, 1902.

Kings County—County Convention, Friday, September 5, 1902.

Congressional Conventions, Friday, September 12, 1902.

Senate Conventions, Friday, September 19, 1902.

Assembly Districts Conventions, Tuesday, September 23, 1902.

New York County—Primaries, Wednesday, August 27, 1902.

Kings County—Primaries, Thursday, August 28, 1902.

Where this is impossible Districts must cooperate with the City Executive Committee in setting dates.

The basis of representation to the County, Congressional and Senate Districts Conventions to be three delegates from each Assembly District, and five delegates for Assembly District Conventions.

The organizer reported the issuance of the campaign subscription lists to Assembly District organizations and Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations. He also

reported the receipt of \$28 for 5 cent agitation stamps and \$27.48 for the Wallace and Lake Fund.

The Grievance Committee reported in the case of Section New York vs. Peter Fiebiger that he had ignored the summons to appear before the committee and that the charges against him of conduct unbecoming a member of the party by seeking to injure our daily organ, the Daily People, with the aid of the capitalist courts by instituting a law suit against the party were substantiated by documentary evidence, and recommended his expulsion. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of twenty-nine for expulsion and none against.

The report was received and adopted.

The thirty-one members signing the "statement" were suspended pending trial by a vote of twenty-nine for suspension pending trial and none against.

The name of William Sauter is seemingly a fiction, as diligent search in the membership roll of Section New York failed to reveal any such member. Probably they felt the need of running just one over thirty and were not particular as to how they got him.

Frank McDonald was suspended pending trial, and a slanderous letter he had written referred to the Grievance Committee.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kuhn, Sec.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SECTION PROVIDENCE, R. I., S. L. P., JULY 30, 1902.

The call for the meeting having been read, G. Fassell was elected chairman, and E. Sherwood, secretary.

A motion was carried to proceed to vote on the proposition contained in a circular issued by the committee, appointed for that purpose, by the Rhode Island State convention, also a motion allowing comrades who should come into the meeting later, to vote.

The following propositions issued by the above committee were then unanimously endorsed:

"Rhode Island proposes the holding of a special national convention as soon as possible at a place beyond radius of 100 miles of New York City, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following matters, as well as all others which pertain to the party."

"1st. The status of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, their circulation and finances; also whether the facts of the status of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are such that they should have been made known to the party; also whether the party management, or the party itself, should not arrange for the discontinuance of the publication of the DAILY PEOPLE and provide a plan for the maintenance of the WEEKLY PEOPLE."

"2d. Whether the party management in the conduct of its offices and exercise of its powers and functions has been derelict in duty, and taken upon itself the right to decide matters upon which the party should have been consulted; also whether it has not withheld information from the party that should have been communicated to the party."

"3d. Whether the experience of the party with its present form of executive body does not prove the utter failure of any plan that selects the body from a single locality, to free the party from being afflicted with troubles and quarrels which the locality itself should settle."

The three questions proposed by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Rhode Island State Convention were then read as follows:

"1st. Do you endorse the propositions of the Rhode Island S. L. P. in calling for a special national convention to be held at Pittsburgh, the date to be set as early as possible by the N. E. C. as provided in the constitution?"

"2d. Do you endorse the demand that a special national convention to be held for the purposes above indicated, shall be called at once by the N. E. C. on the return of all voting blanks on or before August 9th, 1902, the convention to meet at Pittsburgh on a date set by the N. E. C., provided a majority of the sections voting approve this question?"

"3d. Do you endorse the demand that all suspensions or expulsions of sections or members occurring after June 13th, 1902, shall be invalidated so far as to affect the eligibility of any person elected a delegate to such convention?"

The meeting voted separately on the above questions with the following result:

1st Question—Yes, 42; No, 0. 2d Question—Yes 42; No, 0. 3d Question—Yes, 42; No, 0.

A motion was carried declaring vacant the places of Fassel and McDermott on State Committee, and Byron and Keiser were elected to fill vacancies.

Also that the position of organizer be declared vacant, and J. McGuigan was elected to fill vacancy.

A committee was elected to secure names of volunteers for speakers in coming campaign.

A motion was carried to elect a committee of three to furnish the N. E. C. the proceedings of this meeting, and secure its publication in the PEOPLE and also to draw up and secure publication in the PEOPLE resolutions condemning the action of the N. E. C. in publishing in the PEOPLE internal party matters, while at the same time refusing Section Providence the use of the columns of the PEOPLE for the same purpose.

Herrick, O'Gara and Thienert were elected as above committee.

E. Sherwood, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ENCLOSED.

Whereas, The PEOPLE, official organ of the S. L. P., having refused to publish a communication sent it by Section Providence, S. L. I., on the grounds that it contained internal party matter;

Whereas, The PEOPLE did allow H. Kuhn to use the columns of the PEOPLE, official organ of the S. L. P., to prejudge the comrades of the S. L. P. throughout the country against the action taken by the Rhode Island State Convention;

Whereas, Section Providence, S. L. P.,

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, COUGHING, CHOKING, COLD, SOOTHERING, GUM, ALLAYING CURE, WIND, COUGH, & DISEASES. It is the best remedy for the whole family.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.

REMEMBER—It is a Remedy.

Reported the issuance of

the campaign subscription lists to Assembly District organizations and Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations. He also

having been circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures thereto. That Peter Damm and A. D. Wegman were sent to Pittsburgh, Pa., by this organization at its expense for the purpose of influencing the members of that Section in their stand against Section New York. That J. Bernstein perjured himself before the committee; that H. Simpson was the author of a resolution issued, although otherwise inactive in Paris mat-

ters during the previous six months. That thirty-one members signed the "Statement" above referred to as follows:

Thomas Crimmins, Stephen D. Cooper,

J. Bernstein, Peter Damm, A. D. Wegman, H. Harris, Wm. Sauter, H. Starr,

E. Harris, Michael Kenny, A. M. Muhr,

Joel B. Friedman, Henry Gold,

August Bracker, William Ihl, Thomas

A. Hillman-Russin, R. F. Hunt, M.

Tremak Cooper, S. Levin, Simon Fon-

diller, Max Kramer, Jacob Goldstein,

Samuel Fuerberg, J. Rose, Benjamin

Kelishek, Otto Thiede, Walter F. Dexter,

and Joseph Gederer.

The report was received and adopted.

The thirty-one members signing the "Statement" were suspended pending trial by a vote of twenty-nine for suspension pending trial and none against.

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Probably they felt the need of run-

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mittee.

in mass meeting assembled, does most emphatically protest against such despotic methods:

Resolved, That Section Providence demands the publication of all official matter sent by Sections or State organizations, whether or not they coincide with the opinions of Henry Kuhn or the N. E. C.

James O'Gara, Thomas F. Herrick, Edward W. Theinert, Committee.

[Note.—These minutes were published after mature deliberation. While they contain propositions that are unconstitutional and have been condemned as such by a majority of the Sections to date, and are, consequently, not entitled to publication in these columns, the matters with which they deal have long ceased to be internal matters. The Pierce and other statements, sent to our advertisers and enemies have given those matters a decidedly public character. In view of these facts these minutes, the first with which Section Providence has favored us, are herewith given publication. —ED. DAILY PEOPLE.]

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